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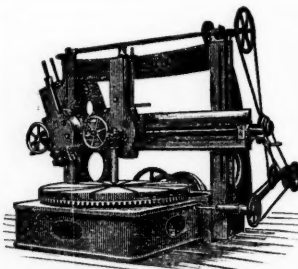
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE industrial disturbances have been complicated since the opening of the month by the further general demand made at all the great centres of industry, that for the future eight hours shall constitute a day's labor. This demand is not made by all trades alike. Even some of those who have united in the demand for a reduction of hours have accepted nine instead of eight. But in most cases the demand has been for eight, and the impression we derive from the reports is that it has been conceded in nearly a majority of cases. In some instances there has been a proportional reduction in the wages to be paid, but this is not general. Where the demand for eight hours has been refused, the workmen as a rule have gone to swell the great number of those who are now not at work.

We recognize an element of fairness in the demand for eight hours. If the improvements in machinery and industrial method have made it possible for society to supply its wants without exacting a longer tale of hours from the workman, then he is entitled to the leisure thus secured him. It is no answer to assert that he will abuse his leisure. We do not believe that the cases where he does so will be the majority; but even if they were, we should have no right to refuse the workman what is rightfully his own, because he may put it to wrong use.

Nor is it true that the hours of labor must be left to competition and private adjustment, without any interference from either laws or trades' unions. That is no more true of the hours of labor than of the days of labor. The Sunday laws are a notable instance of the interference of society where private adjustment and competition would not suffice for the purpose in view.

The notion that the reduction of hours will not reduce the amount of work done seems to us fallacious. No doubt a man can do in eight hours by themselves more than he can in any eight hours out of ten. At least this is true of a great number of occupations,—perhaps the majority. But in that great number where his work is controlled by the movement of machinery, he can do nothing of the sort. Nor is it desirable that he should. On the theory that labor-saving machinery has diminished the amount of employment and increased the pressure in the labor-market, it is the better solution to secure the employment of a larger body of persons by reducing the amount done by each.

WE have spoken elsewhere upon the political,—not the partisan,—aspect of Jefferson Davis's appearance last week at Montgomery, Atlanta, and elsewhere. Personally, it is to be said of him that there is nothing in his character or his public career, or his conduct since that career came to an end, or the treatment he received at the hands of the government, or his response to that treatment, which entitles him to anybody's sympathy or regard. He was president of the Southern Confederacy, and that is all there is of him. He was a very bad president, in the deliberate judgment of nearly every Southern leader outside his own clique. He ruined what chance the South had—if it had any—by his political incapacity and his military favoritism. He kept in the background again and again men who now are regarded as the ablest in the Southern service, while he pushed to the front incapable favorites and protégés. He has never uttered a word in recognition of the magnanimity which spared a life that in any land but ours would have been forfeited. He only resents the refusal to remove his political disabilities.

THERE is every reason to expect that this session of Congress will be a long one. It may not adjourn before August, nor is it desirable that it should. We have no sympathy with the annual

outcry against a long session, as though an adjournment would at once secure a "revival of business." That promise has been held out every year for thirteen years past, and in every instance it has proved delusive. There are great arrears of legislative work which ought to be cleared away. There are important measures before both Senate and House, each one of which is entitled to a fortnight of discussion. There are certainties of collisions between the two houses which should not be lightly disposed of. Congress owes it to the country not to adjourn until it has done its full duty by the unfinished public business. Of course if this can be accelerated by any change in the rules, the rules should be changed. But there is reason to fear that such changes as Mr. Morrison has proposed will only waste time in getting them adopted, without really facilitating the progress of legislation.

It is both asserted and denied that Mr. Manning will resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is quite possible that he has no immediate intention of resigning, and that his present relations with the President are pleasant enough to encourage him to stay. But his resignation in the near future we regard as quite certain. The office he holds is one whose responsibilities are too great for any one man, sick or well. They are such as give a man of impaired strength no choice but between resignation and death.

THE Senate has been engaged mostly in debating the proposal to spend \$800,000 in having some of the mails carried in American steamships on terms which will tend to strengthen that interest. The two Kentucky Senators led off in opposition to the proposal, but they did not succeed in rallying their party associates to their support. On the contrary, nothing has been more striking than the way in which Senators of the South and the West have reinforced the representatives of the states more directly interested. Mr. Brown and Mr. Eustis vied with Mr. Plumb and Mr. Ingalls in the advocacy of a generous policy towards our shipping, while embittered Free Traders like Mr. Morgan stood out against anything that looked like a subsidy. With Mr. Frye and Mr. Hale also in support of a bill from a New England point of view, it is easy to see on which side the strength lay. The Free Traders ventured on what to them is always dangerous ground. They appealed to statistics to prove that France had not succeeded in restoring her merchant marine and extending her commerce by a system of subsidies. And they referred to the reports of Mr. Washington Ford, the Brooklyn mugwump who was rewarded with a French consulate. It was easy to show that Mr. Ford's own figures did not bear out his conclusions, and that the French carrying trade had been quadrupled within four years. It would have been fair to retort that this was not effected by subsidies alone, but by differential duties on goods imported into France in other than French vessels. Subsidies to the postal service are not the best way of securing the development of our merchant marine. They never can secure us more shipping to any foreign port than is needed to carry the mails. They will meet the difficulty only in the initial stages of the growth of our shipping. But they are better than nothing, and they serve to begin the work.

THE amendment containing the clause came to a vote in the Senate on Tuesday, and was adopted by yeas 39, nays 18. The affirmatives included eight Democrats, Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis, Gorman, Pugh, McPherson, Voorhees and Payne, all Southern men except the three last named. Mr. Gibson of Louisiana would have voted for the amendment but that he was paired. It is a curious commentary upon the political folly of some states to see both the Senators from Delaware voting against this measure, and carrying

out consistently their policy of never doing anything to encourage shipping or ship-building, in both of which the people of Delaware are so directly and deeply interested.

For nearly four months Mr. Edmunds' additional bill to suppress the practice of polygamy in Utah has been before the House or its committees, and nothing has been done with it. Now at last the Judiciary Committee is hearing evidence in the presence of a busy lobby of Mormons, which has been in attendance at Washington for several weeks past. Partly to produce the greater effect, and partly because few of the male Saints would find it safe to visit Washington at present, this delegation is made up chiefly of women. On the other hand an ex-Mormon woman, who has actually witnessed the mysteries of the Tithing-House, comes forward to furnish the committee with such light on Mormonism as she possesses. Judge Baskin, formerly of the territorial judiciary, conducts the case against the Saints, and presented evidence that their marriages are not indissoluble as is publicly claimed. He laid before the committee a certificate which was in substance an agreement to dissolve one of their marriages, and when Mr. Caine, the Utah delegate, had the audacity to challenge its genuineness, he showed him his own signature at the bottom of the paper!

THE Committee acting on the nomination of Mr. Goode as Solicitor-General are divided in opinion. A part hold that the Senate should not refuse his confirmation without having before it original evidence of his share in the election frauds by which he secured a seat in the House. At this interval such evidence is not to be had, and the demand for it is unreasonable. In the case of Messrs. Chase and Pillsbury the Senate had no such evidence that those two persons participated in the Garcelon frauds, and yet it rejected them. The fact that a majority of the House Committee could not be induced to report favorably on Mr. Goode's claim, and that a good number of Democrats voted to give the seat to his Republican competitor on the ground of frauds, should be evidence enough against him. How much better it would be if such contested election cases could be referred—as in England—to a judge for investigation!

THE House Committee on Labor has reported Mr. Crain's substitute for the Blair Education Bill. We are surprised to see so fair a paper as the *Providence Journal* stating that this substitute was introduced "when it became evident that the Blair Bill would not pass the House of Representatives," and that "the primary object of the substitute bill was to obtain votes of the Southern members." That is exactly the reverse of the fact. It was after a test vote had indicated that the House was ready to pass the Blair Bill, and when the pressure from the Southern educators and the workingmen's organizations in its favor began to affect the Committee on Labor, that this substitute was brought forward. And we have no doubt that the friends of the Blair Bill will show their confidence in their own measure by moving to substitute it for this substitute, as soon as the opportunity is presented in the House. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*—which is hostile to the bill—states the situation more exactly: "It is before the House on an adverse report, but that does not discourage its friends. It is a popular measure in the South, and occupied a conspicuous part in the elections two years ago for members of Congress. Many Southern members do not want to go before these constituents with a record of having allowed this measure to fail in the House, after it had again passed the Senate. There are many Republicans from the North who believe that this bill offers the only hope of educating the colored men, and thus enabling them to protect themselves. The friends of the measure claim votes enough to pass it in the House. But it will only be after a long debate."

In every point at which the Mr. Crain's bill differs from Mr. Blair's bill, it is inferior and objectionable. It distributes the money to be expended on the basis of the number of children of school

age, and not that of illiteracy. It dispenses entirely with national supervision of the expenditures by State authorities. It makes the appropriation depend on the revenue of the land office, which will be much reduced by the legislation now before Congress and likely to pass. It evidently is a device to give certain Southern members an excuse for helping to defeat the Blair Bill, and the device is much too shallow to deceive any one of reasonable insight.

THE prospects of Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill have not been much improved by Mr. Cleveland's advocacy of it. The President was over-zealous in the matter. He sent for Protectionists of his own party and tried to talk them into voting for the bill, and this course only strengthened some of them in opposition. The truth is that Mr. Cleveland does not enjoy the confidence and respect of his party to such a degree as makes his influence count for very much in favor of any measure. Some of them hate him for the small measure of Civil Service Reform he has given the country. Others are of the opinion that he has not the intellectual calibre which his high office requires, and that his administration has hurt the party by so many blunders as to make his leadership an unsafe one to follow. Others are angry at the aggressive way in which he has urged his views upon silver and other topics on which they differ from him. On the whole, his advocacy of the Morrison bill probably produced a greater impression on the press correspondents than upon Congress.

The Amalgamated Iron Workers, one of the strongest of our trades' unions, has sent to the House its protest against the bill. As the bill in no way affects the duties on iron or iron ore, this action is not prompted by any consideration of their own interests. It is a protest against legislation hostile to the protective principle, and to other protected laborers. It, like the similar protest from the capitalists of the Iron and Steel Association, shows that the plan to divide the Protectionist strength and defeat it in detail will not avail. And it warns Mr. Scott and other Pennsylvania Democrats, that they may look for a day of reckoning if they vote for any such measure.

THE bill reported to the House for the reorganization of the scientific departments of the government involves something like a revolution in the relation of the nation to scientific research. It puts a period to the publication of scientific works not of the most immediate and direct utility, such as the palaeontological and geological treatises heretofore issued at national expense. It provides for the continuance of museum work in the nature of collection and classification, and secures to the scientific gentlemen there employed the right to publish for their own benefit the results thus obtained.

There are two classes which are interested in effecting this change in our scientific policy. The first consists of those scientific investigators who have no place in the government surveys, and derive no benefit but rather the contrary from the practice of publishing elaborate scientific reports at national expense. These gentlemen very naturally think that they should not be handicapped in the work of getting the results of their investigations before the world. They wish to have the members of the surveys put on an equal footing with themselves.

The second class consists of a large section of what is called the religious public, which has taken offence—and we think justly—at the character of some of the reports published at the expense of the nation. Mr. Powell, the present director of the Geological Survey, has been especially to blame for this. His obtrusion of his anthropological speculations into a book printed at the expense of the country was ill judged in the extreme, and he need not be surprised if the highly orthodox South uses its new influence in the national councils to make a repetition of the offence impossible.

THE discontinuance of the railroad strike at St. Louis, (it was ordered "off" by the Knights of Labor on the 3d inst.), made Chicago the storm centre of disturbance, and this, of course, was a

real misfortune, for that city has an element of Socialist and Anarchist agitators, many of them driven out of Germany by the enforcement of the laws there against the Social Democrats. Their strength is insignificant in itself, but they have succeeded in attaching to their party a considerable body of the most reckless and exasperated of the strikers, and thus making a demonstration of numbers which will deepen the general alarm. Indeed they have managed to bring matters to the point of a deadly collision with the police on two different occasions, up to the writing of this paragraph. The loss of life in the second instance,—Tuesday evening,—was very serious, and the circumstances, including the use of dynamite or other explosive "bombs" by the assailants of the police, were particularly painful to every friend of peace and order. Thus far, however, the police have proved themselves able to deal with the riotous elements, and to keep them in check.

The strike for eight hours has intensified the situation at Chicago, and has increased the difficulties in the way of a revival of business in other parts of the country. But we have faith that these difficulties are at present merely temporary, although they raise questions of permanent interest, and of an importance which can hardly be exaggerated. On some moral aspects of the question we have spoken elsewhere.

IN New York there is a disposition to test the application of the "Conspiracy" provisions of the Code by a trial before judge and jury. It can hardly be presumed that the court will do otherwise than apply the law in the manner it was meant by its framers, who, as we have already said, took their cue from the decisions of the English courts preceding the Parliamentary statute of 1875, (wrongly cited as 1864 in THE AMERICAN of April 24). The notion that an act may be criminal if done by several which would be lawful if done by one person, or—as Lord Denman expressed it—may be lawful in its object, and yet unlawful through the means used, was the manufacture of English judges and the adoptive bantling of the American legal profession. It was the outgrowth of intolerance of the laborer's freedom of action, and it has been foisted upon a Democratic country by our judges and lawyers as a part of the English common law. No State of the Union has yet retrieved this mischief-making blunder so fully as did England by the act of 1875, which declares that an act done by an association in any trade dispute "shall not be held unlawful, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime."

IN this connection it may,—and it may not,—be worth remark that a New York weekly newspaper has seen fit to criticise at very considerable length and with characteristic insolence, two paragraphs on this subject in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN, especially denying their accuracy. A reading of our paragraphs, and a comparison of their statements with the attack upon them, will show that they need no essential correction, the misuse of 1864 for 1875, noted above, being probably the only misleading statement.

It is increasingly evident that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals have not been losing ground in the interval between the first and the second debate on their merits. The Liberal factions in opposition have not been strengthened by mere objections to details of the measure, while they have failed to unite in the support of any alternative plan, and are not audacious enough to assert that there is no need of any kind of action. It is to this point especially that Mr. Gladstone directs the public attention in his eloquent and effective manifesto to his constituents in Midlothian. He objects to mere criticism of details, on the ground that every one of these is open to revision. He insists only on the main principle that Ireland is to have a national Parliament for the discussion and settlement of purely Irish affairs. Where the line is to be drawn between imperial and Irish affairs is for Parliament to settle in committee. He and the Cabinet have tried to draw it in the bill submitted; but their method of drawing it is not of the essence of the proposal.

Not only is he ready to reconsider every detail of the Home Rule bill, but he even hints that the Land Purchase Bill may be thrown over entirely, since the Irish landlords have shown no disposition to accept his two proposals as a solution of the Irish difficulty. This course would strengthen the Home Rule bill with the discontented Radicals, without forfeiting a single vote in the Commons. It would weaken it before the Lords; but as they are certain to throw it out at any rate, a few votes more or less in their chamber will not matter.

THE worst feature of the Home Rule bill is the long list of subjects it specifies on which the Irish parliament is not to legislate. Some of these subjects are very properly reserved to the imperial Parliament. These are the Crown, the Lord Lieutenant, Peace or War, the Army and Navy, Titles, Foreign and Colonial Affairs, International Law, Loot in War, and Treason. Others are not of any special importance to the Irish people, and may just as well be left to the Parliament at Westminster. They are Alienage and Naturalization, Patents, Copyright, Weights and Measures, and Coinage. But decidedly objectionable as reservations to the British Parliament are Trade and Navigation, Quarantine, Customs and Excises, Posts and Telegraphs, and the Police. A parliament refused the power to take action on these questions is disqualified for doing anything of importance for the retrieval of the country's prosperity. It would be a phantom parliament unworthy the acceptance of the Irish people.

A worse effect of these reservations is that they deprive the Irish people of all the subjects of legislation on which party divisions might be formed on other lines than those of sect or of social classes. The chief topic left to the Dublin Parliament is Education, which is sure to be a question of sectarian interest. The experience of Germany, Belgium, France and some parts of America show that there is no subject which in modern times brings out sectarian animosity more sharply than this. It has been the fighting ground in Ireland for fifty years past, and Mr. Gladstone once wrecked a ministry in the effort to deal with Irish intermediate education. And it is to a national pow-wow over this subject that the representatives of the Irish people are summoned, without another topic of the first importance to distract their attention from its spinosities.

DAVIS AT MONTGOMERY.

IT will not require many days, we believe, to convince that large portion of the people of the South in whose patriotism there lies hope for the future of their section that last week's spectacular lionizing of Jefferson Davis was not merely very injudicious and improper, but that it was grossly and scandalously wrong. The whole business has been passed substantially without remark from many representative Northern newspapers: their determination not to give even the shadow of an excuse for the pretence that they are striving to reawaken sectional bitterness has kept them silent to a degree which the future historian, unless he should fully comprehend the explanatory reason, will regard as amazing. But this general silence is not proof of the impropriety of all comment: the performances at Montgomery and Atlanta are indeed too conspicuous and too serious to be passed over without the criticism they deserve. Their essential features give them such importance as cannot be ignored.

Primarily, the offence against public right lay in the presentation of Davis as the chief of the occasion. Secondly, it was greatly increased by the unity with his political views expressed by the large audiences to whom he spoke. For he typified on this occasion nothing to which these crowds owed the honor of their cheers. He did not represent the sentiment of sorrow for the Southern dead whom the monument commemorates. That sentiment might be fitly and fully represented by Gordon and Longstreet, for they were combatants who marched and fought, and who were united by the tie of comradeship with those who fell under the Southern flag. But Davis came as the chief of the

"Confederacy," as the head and front of that movement for Secession which culminated in an unsuccessful war. He embodied in the presence of the people nothing more nor less than a living and continuing spirit of political treason. If there had been any change in his views since the reestablishment of the Union, this would still be true, but he showed in his speeches that he had made no change at all, but that he was ready and desirous, now, as he was a quarter of a century ago, to sow seeds of sectional division. That his seeds do not fall upon soil that will give back a crop is no fault of his: the change is due to other men.

Let us point out here some of the things which Davis newly declared, and which were but repetitions of the old arguments by which the war was evolved. He had come to Montgomery, he said—

"To lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate government, which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives a free will offering in defence of the rights of their sires won in the War of the Revolution, and the State sovereignty, freedom and independence, which was left as an inheritance to their posterity forever."

A little later he spoke as follows;

"When your children's children shall ask what this means, this monument, there will be the enduring answer:—'It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war for independence left you.' Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of the Union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which it was instituted, and, with others of like mind, proceeded to form a new confederation, organizing its powers in the language of the Declaration of Independence in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the State government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross solecism—(applause)—as sovereigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league. If the States had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union. (Applause.) That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparation. The successful party always hold the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce a State, and that a State had the right to repel invasion."

We shall not take the time to pick out the sentences in these paragraphs which show the old ideas, or to analyze their precise meaning and purport. They will be recognized as the same as those of the Jefferson Davis who stimulated the Southern people to demand the dissolution of the Union, and who furnished them with the arguments by which they justified at last the war which followed that demand. If these views are true,—sublimely, deeply, overmasteringly true,—as he asserts, then the South to-day is in political chains. She is held in the Union by no right, but simply by force. And for Davis, the "ex-President," as the monument describes him, to so declare, in this formal manner, on an occasion so emphasized by all its circumstances, is itself the utterance of a protest against the continuance of the Union. It logically would create a standing place from which the new generations in the South, worshipping at the shrine of a political undertaking which they are told deserved to succeed because it was essentially just, and which was beaten only by a brutal preponderance of strength, is bequeathed from sire to son for renewal and fresh endeavor.

It is no answer to this to say that the Southern people are now "back to stay," and that not one in five entertains the shadow of an idea of a new movement for disunion. We believe that. We believe in the steady growth of "the New South." Within the past five years there has plainly been a hopeful reconstruction of opinion within the lines where the Confederate flag was displayed, and the time may come when that section will out-do others in its determination to hold all sections within the national fold. But this does not justify the preaching of a new Secession by the chief

of the old one. To bring him upon the scene as the principal hero, to applaud his declarations, to render him all the enthusiastic honors which the reports describe, is to set up anew what the logic of events had thrown down, and what, as the Southern people see, and in time to come will more and more admit, was rightfully thrown down. To check the growth of their devotion to the Union is an unpardonable offence. To interrupt anywhere,—in Montgomery, or in Augusta, or Sacramento—the formation of that respect for the national integrity which in every time of trial must be the foundation for our institutions, is one of the highest political crimes. And to employ, of all men in the United States, as the agent for such check and interruption of patriotism, Jefferson Davis, is shocking to every sense of what the Republic to-day requires at the hands of her true sons.

THE ROOT OF THE LABOR TROUBLE.

AT the opening of this century it was predicted that the new applications of machinery would end in making society itself mechanical. The prediction seems likely to be fulfilled, although not perhaps in the sense in which it was intended.

Far more important than any effect upon industry itself has been the effect of machinery upon the industrial classes. Until the establishment of the factory system those who served each other in the relation of employer and employed, or even in that of master and serf, lived in some kind of personal contact. They actually saw each other face to face, and found some *modus vivendi* on the basis of a mutual recognition of their humanity. For when men thus meet, no faults in the law which determines their relations, no class vices in the more powerful elements of society, can keep them from recognizing each other as men, and as entitled to human consideration in some degree. We still see the effects of this in the position occupied by the body servants and household servants of the rich. The coachman, the butler, the housemaid, the valet, all occupy positions which are distasteful to most men. But they find these positions made more tolerable because their rank as human beings, their possession of tastes and wills and tempers of their own, are facts which their employers are forced to recognize in some sort. The many complaints we hear of their want of deference are admissions that they are neither nothings nor nobodies in the lives of those they serve. More than half the *désagrémens* of modern housekeeping are due probably to the fact that many dependents have no other way than that of offence to assert their rights to human recognition.

In the case of the modern workman, there is in most cases no such personal recognition. The workman in the modern system of industry is generally no more than a means to an end. He is not recognized as an end in himself, *i. e.*, as a human being. He is a "hand." No *nexus* but that of a bargain and a payment connects him with his master. The case is still worse when the master is a great corporation. In that case he is serving an impersonal and conscience-less body, none of whose members are known to the workman or feel any responsibility for him. He comes in contact only with an agent or manager, who himself is but a means to an end, *viz.*: large dividends. The agent has less discretion than the actual employer of labor. In most cases he has no discretion except to judge which of two courses will best contribute to large profits for the corporation. He cannot do anything out of simple human consideration for the laborers he employs. If he did so, he would take the risk of dismissal in favor of some more efficient dividend-earning instrument.

The essential vice of slavery was that it treated persons as things. Are we not in danger of reproducing its substance under the forms of liberty? The working classes evidently begin to suspect that we are coming to that. There is that in every one of them which rises up against this tendency, and it is by no means the baser self in them which rebels. When our old Norse and Teutonic forefathers wished to inflict a deadly insult on an enemy, they stuck upon a post near the highway an inscription which proclaimed him a *nothing*—a nothing, a nobody. There are myriads of people in this free land of ours who toil for us behind stone-walls or beyond the prairie distances, who are beginning to feel that this placard is posted for them on every highway of their lives. They are nothing to anyone,—mere "hands"—instruments to social ends and not ends in themselves. It is true that outside the industrial sphere there are recognitions of their manhood. The State recognizes it in investing them with the suffrage and in defending their personal rights. The church recognizes it in proclaiming that they have immortal spirits, for which there is an infinite concern. The school recognizes it in claiming their children for instruction. But state, church and school make up a very small part of their lives, and through the great majority of their

waking hours they have no evidence that the community thinks of them as men.

But it is said: "Our social system is impossible upon any other footing. Our economic arrangements assume in man only the motives of avarice and the desire of progress. It is useless to ask that the wage-earners be regarded except as elements in an industrial problem. Industrial success depends on the exclusion of all but the strictly economic elements from that problem, and on bringing all our transactions to a strictly business basis." If this be true, then our industrial system will be a short-lived one. It will not see the end, perhaps not the middle of the coming century. Already great masses of men are proclaiming by their unrest and dissatisfaction that they find this system intolerable. When they become conscious of their strength they will overthrow it.

But we do not believe that it is true. We believe it possible to infuse a new spirit into all our industrial methods and arrangements, which will put an end to all serious danger of social revolution. We say a new spirit; not new methods. We are sufficiently disciples of Carlyle to disbelieve in the solution of any moral difficulty by mere changes in method. Neither arbitration, nor coöperation, nor profit-sharing, will save us from the consequences of perverted relations between workmen and their employers. These are but new bottles which are sure to burst if we put the old wine into them. Indeed they already have burst, for each of these three in its turn has proved a failure under the stress of mutual suspicion and distrust.

It is not change of method we need, but a change in the spirit which controls our industrial relations. There must be a regard for human beings as more precious than gold,—as ends in themselves, while gold is but the means, whereas we now make them the means and gain the end. There must be a determination to secure right natural relations between all the classes engaged in the great order of industrial life.

As "the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean by every man sweeping before his own door," so in this case each of us must begin the new reformation within the range of our own action and influence. All that is needed is the purpose to touch upon no human life, however lightly, without the recognition of the common humanity and the brotherhood it establishes for us. In store and office, in street and car, no human being must be treated simply as our instrument, our convenience, our tool; but a sense of a higher bond of mutual service must pervade all our intercourse. The ideal is no impossibility; it is realized already in men of the truest courtesy,—the courtesy of sincerity. When it passes from the few to the many, our difficulties will be in a fair way to solution.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE IN GERMANY.

IT was the general belief that the years of 1870-71, so important for Germany, would invest German literature with a more certain stamp of originality than it was able to show in the preceding decades. But this expectation has only been partly realized; while a more equal literary activity is spread through all the greater cities, the majority of literary works do not rise above mediocrity. The romance and the novel, under the sure guidance of Paul Heyse, are carefully cultivated and advance to their highest perfection; but the drama, though it employs many talented men, remains of indifferent character.

Among the few dramatic writers who deserve to be mentioned, L. Anzeugruber takes decidedly the first place. His "Der Meineidsbauer" is one of the greatest dramatic works of this century. With the smallest means, in the limited bounds of the Tyrolean dialect, he created a folk-play whose noble beauty and simplicity are so striking that it obtains admiration even from the most fastidious critics, and is indeed worthy to be called a drama. An example of the simplicity of his plots might be given in relating the action of his latest play, "Heimg'funden." The time is near Christmas. The ambitious but otherwise good-hearted advocate *Hammer* is bankrupt, and in his desperation resolves to leave his family and to commit suicide. He quits the house, but his brother, a poor tradesman, hinders the execution of the deed, and leads him to their old mother, whose love and kindness the advocate had for many a month neglected. Under the glittering Christmas tree all the family meet together, who only a few hours before seemed sundered forever, and the sweet harmony of the home is again restored. This subject Anzeugruber treated with his usual skill, and though the whole play contains nothing new it belongs to the best of his works. With every play he leaves to posterity a legacy through which the broken spirit of the time can console itself with new and brilliant creations. A company of imitators, of whom Dr. L. Ganghofer is the chief representative, follow his footsteps with success.

But neither Anzeugruber nor Paul Heyse, who stands in every respect high above the general literary craftsmen, were fit to fill

out the dramatic vacuity. Paul Heyse's dramas, from the first one, "Francesca da Rimini," to the latest, "The Wedding on the Aven-tin," show all the same bewitching charm of his language, the nobility of thought and a well chosen subject; they suffer only under two faults, a too novel-like treatment, and a kind of negligence which arises from a remarkable, at present nearly incredible productiveness. His dramas, except those which treat subjects of his own country, like "Colberg" and "Hans Lange," are very seldom performed in Germany, though in other countries, strange to say, like Norway, Sweden and Greece, they were received with much sympathy. R. Benedix, well reputed as a comedy-writer, has had many a stage success. Everyone likes to see such spirited and humorous comedies as "Das Lügen," though they possess no poetic value. The young dramatist, R. Voss, tries to imitate the rude effects of Victor Hugo's dramas. His works show a wild, powerful romanticism, combined with attractive stage effects, and though they are not to be highly praised, they never sink below a certain degree of dignity.

A. L'Arronge, the director of the German theatre in Berlin, writes folk-plays, in which he mostly realizes the argument of a moral sentence. With the latest fruit of his labor, his drama "Lorelei," he has entered a field which he had not before cultivated, and in which he also seems to be at home. The idea of this drama, which is the most interesting novelty of this season, is soon related. It compares the corruptibility of rude sensual lusts and chimerical hopes and desires with the peaceful ruling of noble men and the victorious love of a virtuous woman. It was not a failure, but still not a success. Another striking novelty was the historical drama, "Otto III.," by the young poet F. v. Hindersin, who made with this play his first appearance before the foot-lights. It is a work of great dramatic power; especially the lyrical parts are beautiful and passionate, yet the real tragical spirit fails, which is indispensable for the treatment of such an important historical subject. E. v. Wildenbruch and G. v. Putlitz treat with preference strange social questions, often disguised in historical garments. Both well understand how to make their dramas exciting and interesting, though they give no particular satisfaction on the stage. A. Wilbrandt gave us with his tragedy "Arria and Messalina," and the charming comedy "Die Maler," two proofs that among the host of writers there are still a few who have a true love for this art; yet also he prefers exterior effects to profound knowledge and spiritual depth. O. Blumenthal, and the old Vienna poet, E. Bauernfeld, show perhaps in the clearest light the present state of the German dramatic literature: the former writes political, sensational dramas and comedies, the latter sweet, effeminate, but always elegant comedies. Both are favorites of the audience, who rush to hear them, and both are true children of their time. Besides the German stage is flooded with numberless one act drawing-room trifles, farces and comedies of all kinds by G. v. Moser, T. Rosen, Schönthau brothers and many others, who have no higher purpose than to satisfy the momentary taste of the people.

Here we conclude. Our intention was to explain briefly that at present the dramatic literature of Germany is by no means a model for this country. American literature is still in a youthful state, and wants healthy, strong nourishment. This can only be had through our own will and power, and by employing the best classics of every age and of every country.

CH. S. HARTMANN.

WHAT AN ENGLISHWOMAN HAS DONE IN IRELAND.

IN the summer of 1883 I had the privilege of attending, at the house of Dr. Ernest Hart in London, a meeting called with the expectation that an organization might be there effected to promote cottage industry in Ireland. Dr. Hart and his wife had visited that country merely as tourists. He wrote for a leading periodical a summary of his observations, which, appearing at a time when rational British opinion was only beginning to look at Ireland calmly, was highly effectual in informing those who were willing to be informed about the real causes of Irish poverty and discontent. Mrs. Hart was so deeply moved by the spectacle of universal and compulsory idleness among the women and girls of Donegal that she resolved to make work for them.

The meeting was practically a failure. Only a few persons were present. No one of them was able to be of great service in promoting an enterprise so purely experimental. Mrs. Hart then went to work, with little coöperation. Mrs. A. M. Sullivan was her most useful Irish friend in London, and she had a judicious and active aid in Father McFadden, of Gweedore, where the work was to be begun. The difficulties would have disheartened common prudence. Mrs. Hart had to send materials up into a wild region unpierced by railroads. She had to encourage the workers to begin on the mere assurance that she would buy the product from them. She had to solicit from London firms the promise of

taking it off her hands. Money was required. National prejudices, never keener, had to be softened by tact. Having no personal end in view, and neither creed nor race sympathy to sustain her, it would have been expected news to me that she had abandoned the undertaking as visionary. On the contrary she succeeded.

During the year 1885 Mrs. Hart sent to Donegal yarns to the value of \$3,250; she paid the knitters about \$1,800; sold for them 12,300 pairs of stockings in London, and invested altogether in the conduct of cottage industry in Donegal about \$5,000. Besides knitting she has started tweed-making there, employing men as well as women, and good grades of tweeds, serges and fringes have been produced. As wool is the only material the people can get, there is no admixture of jute or cotton. The people do the carding, spinning, weaving, washing, shrinking and dyeing. Mrs. Hart taught them to make the dyes out of plants growing in the bogs. Recently she has also introduced art embroideries, flax on flax, taking the designs from national Irish patterns found in old manuscripts and illuminated books. The embroideries are used for dresses, aprons, chair backs, and table-covers. So scientific has been the management of the processes that Mrs. Hart has obtained a medal from the Sanitary Institute for innocuously dyed woolen goods.

Up to this time the sale of all the Donegal work has been in England. When Mrs. Hart was recently asked why she had not a Dublin agent, she replied that she had been unable to induce any Dublin firm to sell the articles. The reason lies, doubtless, in political timidity. Anything having the slightest tinge of nationalism has been looked upon with disfavor by Dublin tradesmen of small means. Possibly there may be commercial considerations involved, also. The American traveler in Cork will meet hundreds of unemployed women and girls on the thoroughfares whose large shops have counters covered with women's manufactured wear imported from Manchester. I asked the managers of several of these if they could not manufacture such goods more cheaply by employing the local labor which could be had at almost any price. I was informed by several of them that, owing to discrimination in freights in favor of through English and Scotch shipments, and by indulgent credit given to Irish merchants who would buy on the other side of the Channel, it was cheaper to import even the simplest cotton wear than it would be to manufacture it in Ireland. Further inquiry elicited that the Irish retailers were generally in debt to the British wholesalers, and, even if so disposed, were not in a position to cut loose from them and set up factories at home. I was told that every experiment to start such factories had failed, because the banking and railroad interests combined to sustain the British exporter, while his agents would come into any Irish market and ruin an Irish competitor by underselling him at the factory door. All this may be slowly changed by an Irish Parliament operating sagaciously on railroads and banks that live off the people of Ireland.

English statutes destroyed the woolen industry of Ireland. Mrs. Hart is the first of her nation voluntarily to begin the undoing of that formidable and long-enduring wrong. She had no motive but charity. She had no inspiration but love. She has had no reward but unselfish success.

MARGARET SULLIVAN.

WEEKLY NOTES.

DR. HENRY LEFFMAN, the Port Physician, recently read an interesting paper before the County Medical Society on the typhoid fever in Philadelphia. From his figures it would seem that this disease is more prevalent in Philadelphia than in most large cities, and that it is steadily on the increase. This fact Dr. Leffman does not ascribe to Schuylkill water nor to sewer gas, but mainly to cesspools and to water from contaminated wells. The disease is most prevalent in the district north of Girard Avenue, between Ninth Street and Frankford Avenue, while the district from Seventh to Twenty-Second and Market to Spruce is almost exempt. A large number of the deaths are of recently arrived foreigners, who are most susceptible to malarial influences. Dr. Leffman suggested in his paper that physicians be required to report all cases of typhoid fever, (heretofore only cases terminating fatally have been reported), and the Board of Health has adopted a resolution to that effect.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania has appointed a special meeting for the 14th instant, when Hon. Erastus Brooks will deliver an address on "Henry Clay: his public life and exalted patriotism, his large success and few mistakes."

WE are obliged to remark that the misrendering, on page 22, (last week's issue), of the papal dictum *non possumus* was due, not to the editors, but to the department of typography. Doubtless

those who read the article and observed the blemish ascribed it correctly.

* * *

THE American Historical Association, which was organized in 1884, held its third meeting last week at the Columbian University in Washington. The venerable George Bancroft was the President, and though eighty-six years of age, and despite some recent discouraging reports concerning his health, he was easily able to preside at all of the six sessions. Mr. Bancroft's opening address showed that he still has his full vigor of intellect. The address will be published in full in the proceedings of the Association, and in the June number of the *Magazine of American History*. A brief communication was read from Professor Ranke of Berlin, the only honorary member of the Association, the teacher and friend of Mr. Bancroft, and now over ninety-one years of age. History seems conducive to longevity if we may judge by these two illustrious examples. Over twenty papers were read at the meeting, among them being, "Graphic Methods of Illustrating History by Maps and Charts," by Dr. Hart of Harvard; "William Usselinx, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies," by Dr. Jameson of Baltimore; "Confederate and Federal Strategy in the Pope Campaign before Washington, in 1862," by Col. Wm. Allan, and "The Development of Municipal Government in Massachusetts," by T. J. Coolidge, Jr., of Harvard.

The Association appointed a committee to wait upon President Cleveland and express its desire that the Government should take measures to secure a proper celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Mr. Justin Winsor was elected president of the Association for the next year,—his active part in the organization and direction of the Society fitly designating him as the successor to Mr. Bancroft.

* * *

THE Census volume on vital statistics will show that the increase of the population is satisfactory both in amount and character. Our annual increase from immigration is between two and three hundred thousand, and that from the excess of births over deaths is about three times as great. The annual birth rate is 36 in a thousand. The death rate is higher among blacks than whites, and among foreigners than native Americans. The white native is the toughest stock in the country, and the one which gains most rapidly upon all others.

Of causes of death, consumption holds the first rank, while pneumonia, diphtheria, heart disease and cholera infantum follow this order.

DISCONTENT.

THERE stretch the cool green waves, white foam, gray rocks;
Here, close at feet, these mounds of tawny sand;
While strands, mixed-hued, of sunlit cloud imband
The blue deeps where at heaven's door ocean knocks.
Darting athwart them, gulls whirl in sparse flocks,
As now the breeze is making in to land;
But not a sail in sight, on either hand,
And, save the surf-beat, silence all inlocks.
Life may be full of color; yet one waits,
Unsatisfied, at bar of unpassed gates,
Owner of much, but asking evermore
That fate would other, rarer gift bestow—
Something not cloud, nor wings, nor surf-born snow,
Nor cool green waves upon the tawny shore.

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

REVIEWS.

GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY OF TO-DAY. By Th. Ribot, Director of the *Revue Philosophique*. Translated from the second French edition by James Mark Baldwin, B. A. Pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume is a general review and summary of German contributions to the new psychology—the so-called physiological psychology. It begins with Herbart, who did not, it is true, use physiological experimentation, and whose work was of the *a priori* and deductive style that M. Ribot abhors in his very soul, but who first attempted the systematic explication of psychic phenomena with the aid of the mathematics, and taught that feelings were susceptible of quantitative relations. Some space is given to an exposition of Herbart's mathematical psychology; and a chapter devoted to the Herbartian school, which branched off into anthropology and ethnography, but carried the empirical spirit with it, and was imbued with the necessity of physical methods, and a dislike for speculation. But the body of the book is taken up with an exposition of the work done by Lotze, Helmholtz, Wundt,

Weber and others, in the determination of the origin of our notion of space; with an account of the experimentation by which Fechner was led to his "psycho-physical" law,—a law which attempted to express in numbers the relation between an external excitation and the corresponding sensation; and with a general view of the "Physiological Psychology" as systematized by Wundt, perhaps its greatest living representative. Lotze's theory of local signs is entered upon at some length, and followed by a *résumé* of the debate between the nativists and the empirics on the subject of perception of space. To this debate M. Ribot does not, we think, do justice, and, though he is a declared empiric, he does not state the argument for the empirical origin of the notion by any means so forcibly as it might be stated,—not so well as Stuart Mill stated it, without any help from physiology, years ago. The account of Fechner's experiments is interesting, although the descriptions are occasionally too concise for clearness. As is often the case in a first edition, now and then the meaning is obscured by a typographical error—two or three such we noticed in the figures given.

Throughout the whole work M. Ribot keeps up a sort of running commentary on the futility of metaphysics. As Germans are prone to metaphysical speculations, and as he is writing on German contributions to psychology, each new writer he mentions gives him renewed opportunity for unqualified assertions as to the vanity of all things metaphysical. But M. Ribot's notion of metaphysics is that of a hopeless search for an essentially undiscoverable object, the substratum of the mediæval philosophy; that of an attempt to square the philosophical circle. With this notion it is not surprising that he should dislike the study, and find it profitless. It is always safe to assert that the truly unknowable will remain unknown. But such a definition of metaphysics applies only to one kind of metaphysics, and that, most of us think, is not the best kind. It does not apply at all to the modern aspect of that subject. As well father upon chemistry the absurdities of alchemy, as well confound the astronomer with the astrologer, as lay to the charge of modern metaphysics,—which attempts, in the light of the canons of the ordinary deductive and inductive logic, to make a complete analysis of ultimate mental concepts,—the vagaries of unanalytic and imaginative minds, and the unfounded hypotheses which always attach to a science in its formative state. Grant that in this department of learning there obtain the most disagreeable want of exactitudes and the most opposite opinions. Do we not find physics more uncertain than mathematics, biology than physics, and sociology than biology? Complexity in the object-matter of a science retards the advance of knowledge; but attempted solutions of difficult problems are not necessarily labor lost. If M. Ribot objects to metaphysics because it does not pursue its investigations in the laboratory, he should also insist that civil history, sociology, and the pure mathematics, none of which can be treated by strictly physiological methods, are likewise worthless. If his objection be to the looseness and vagueness of metaphysical reasonings, he is justified in believing that assumption of premises or inconsistency in deduction will vitiate the work in any department of human knowledge, but not in assuming that a particular study is in its nature faulty and valueless because such defective reasonings have extensively prevailed in it. M. Ribot's objections recall to our mind certain modern disputes between the theologian and the scientist on the relations of science and religion, in which we discover that the theologian knows nothing about science, and the scientist nothing about religion.

The translation is not all that could be desired—in some cases words which are good words in French or German are simply Anglicized, when the substitution of a good English word would have been more conducive to clearness and elegance. We are surprised to find the book prefaced by an introductory dissertation on the value and limits of the new psychology from the pen of Dr. McCosh, as the subject is entirely outside of his line of work, and the sentiments of M. Ribot are diametrically opposed on almost all points to his own.

G. S. F.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS: Being Part VI. of the Principles of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. Pp. 190. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE IDEA OF GOD AS AFFECTED BY MODERN KNOWLEDGE. By John Fiske. Pp. 173. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Master and scholar!

Mr. Spencer's work constitutes the twenty-third portion of his Synthetic Philosophy, and at least half a dozen more are required to its completion. He is the greatest of English system-makers, comparing in this respect with Aristotle and Comte. His present book is not in its ideas novel to his readers. Its novelty consists in the fuller elaboration of those ideas than in any previous work. It is the ghost theory of the origin of religion, pre-

sented by Bardili and other writers of the last century, which commends itself to Mr. Spencer as the most natural, and as the best sustained by modern anthropological research. As our readers are aware, a very great body of those scholars who have approached this question without theological prepossessions reject the ghost theory as untenable. Nearly all the students of comparative mythology find the earliest elements of the great Pagan faiths in the deification of the powers of nature. Quite a number of them think they find evidence of a primitive monotheism behind the vagaries of later Paganism; and the Egyptologists especially incline to this view as the outcome of their investigations of the oldest monuments of human history. Mr. Spencer and his school insist on finding in the beliefs of contemporary Pagans and in the survivals of Paganism in higher forms of faith, the oldest records of human outlook towards the unseen and the eternal. He regards these as the outcropping of the earliest religion. He sees in the ecclesiastical institutions of every country a parallel course of development, and believing that agnosticism is to supersede theology, he tries to cast the horoscope of such institutions and ideas for the future.

Mr. Fiske's book is not calculated to confirm Mr. Spencer's expectations that theology, finding itself discredited as a reflex of belief in ghosts, is about to give place to agnosticism. In his case agnosticism is giving place to theology. A few years ago he would have been regarded as one of the most brilliant of Mr. Spencer's living disciples. By some chance he has been brought to do what his master never has done,—to look at Christian theism from another than the purely external point of view, and to ask himself what was the secret of its power over the hearts and consciences of men. A first fruit of this new study was the discovery that theism is not the hard, rigid, inflexible mass of dogmatic assertion he had supposed it. His second was that in its essence it is rooted in the life and thought of the modern world, and that "in its fundamental features the theism of Jesus and of Paul must endure as long as man endures." Mr. Fiske's present attitude towards Christian theology will not be satisfactory to the theologians. But they at least will recognize that he is moving in the right direction.

Mr. Fiske is quite right in insisting that the idea of the divine immanence is a part of Christian theism. He is right in recognizing the Alexandrian divines,—as Prof. Allen has done—as the great teachers of that doctrine. But he is grossly unjust to Augustine of Hippo, the great theologian of the West, in representing him as falling short of an ample recognition of this truth. If Mr. Fiske will read Augustine for himself he will find that even in his later treatises God is not conceived as at a distance from the world. The very conception of grace on which those treatises turn, is that of God working with man and in man, in contrast to Pelagius and his mechanical conception of divine influence.

THE LATE MRS. NULL. By Frank R. Stockton, author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger," etc. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1886.

The mere bulk of the "Late Mrs. Null," 437 pages—of pleasant easy print 'tis true—is a witness against its being Mr. Stockton's best work, and this witness is sustained on closer inspection. Mr. Stockton's peculiar and delightful vein is at such advantage when he deals with the impossible and the episode, that it is a pity he should ever burden himself with the improbable and with lengthy narrative. His individuality and charm consist in a quick humorous fancy that seizes an amusing idea or novel combination of circumstances, and his absurdities are so decorously clothed that they produce an admirable effect of reality, so that his stories are a positive refreshment amid so much serious fiction. But in drawing in detail characters from possible real life, and working out an ordinary plot Mr. Stockton's happy genius has deserted him.

Almost the whole of the story of the "Late Mrs. Null" takes place in Virginia, and the action is divided between two neighboring plantations. The plot is not worth detailing, as it is neither really ingenious nor very natural, nor are any of the characters interesting or well-sustained except the negro servants, among whom Mr. Stockton's humor and quick perceptions are at home. "Peggy," a little black imp of a house-servant, is delightfully sketched in. "At this moment there arrived at the bottom of the inside steps a small girl, very black, very solemn, and very erect, with her hands folded in front of her, very straight up-and-down calico frock, her features expressive of a wooden stolidity which nothing but a hammer or chisel could alter, and with large eyes fixed upon a far away, which, apparently, had disappeared, leaving the eyes in a condition of idle out-go." Here is Peggy again, "Peggy with her shoes on possessed the stolid steadiness of a wooden grenadier, for the heaviness of the massive boots seemed to permeate her whole being, and communicated what might be considered a slow and heavy footfall to her intellect. Peggy without shoes was a

panther on two legs, and her mind, like her body was capable of enormous leaps. Slipping off her heavy brogans she made a single bound and stood upon the railing of the porch, and throwing her arms round a post, gazed forth from this point of vantage." Old "Aunt Patsy" is another delightful figure. "Aunt Patsy alive yet?" exclaimed Master Junius. "But if she's about to die, what does she want with a crazy quilt?" "Dat's fur she shroud," said Letty. "She 'tends to go to glory all wrap up in a crazy quilt, jus' chock full of all de colors of de rainbow. Aun' Patsy neber did 'tend to have a shroud o' bleached domestic like common folks. She wants to cut a shine 'mong de angels, an her quilt's most done, jus' one corner ob it lef'. Reckon ole miss' done gone carry her de pieces fur dat corner. Dere ain't much time lef', fur Aun' Patsy is pretty nigh dead now, she's ober two hunderd years ole." "What!" exclaimed Master Junius, "two hundred?" "Yes sah," answered Letty. "Doctor Peter's ole Jim was more'n a hunderd when he died, an' we all knows aun' Patsy is twice as ole as Jim."

It is impossible to feel any interest in the "Late Mrs. Null" herself, whose speech and manners retain a taint of her period of probation in the information office of Mr. Candy; old Mrs. Keswick becomes too broad a caricature, and the other characters have nothing in particular to recommend them; but Letty, Peggy, Aunt Patsy and Uncle Isham are delightfully vivid and amusing and make the merit of the book.

ZEPH: A POSTHUMOUS STORY. By Helen Jackson, (H. H.) Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Zeph belongs to that pathetic list of unfinished novels which one author after another has laid down when the swift summons came that rendered teeming brain and dexterous hand alike powerless. Mrs. Jackson is a great loss to literature in America. She was in her own individual way a fine artist; she possessed a distinct and characteristic gift of expression, and the earnest purpose of her books gave them an accent which invariably touched the heart and roused the conscience of her reader. She wrote indeed in a way which carried the conviction with it that her heart never ceased to beat a passionate response to every stroke of her pen. It is said that out of the shock of painful bereavement and loneliness came her first intimation that she possessed a rare literary gift. It is no doubt this quality of personal feeling which made her writings so faithful and veracious. She had given a good many poems and sketches to the world before she published a novel, and her advance into the realm of fiction seems to have been slow and tentative. It was by long adherence to the true that she finally attained to such a clear exposition of the beautiful. "Ramona" showed the fruition of noble powers, and suggested the possibility of a still further development of the author's rare capabilities. "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" and "Hetty's Strange History" had been more than a little crude and provincial, hard in outline and repellent in color, but "Ramona" evinced a ripening of rich forces and an artistic gain which at once gave its author a place among the very foremost writers of her generation.

"Zeph" possesses little of the picturesqueness, the depth, or the intrinsic value of "Ramona," but it is a very well harmonized and tender little love-story, although it is written about uncouth folk, familiar only with rough scenes and half-brutal talk. The wish of the author was to show the vital worth of fidelity, love, and free forgiveness in this world: the necessity of sowing when we cannot count on reaping,—and the worth of good stout labor and glad hopeful energies.

The action of the story, like all Mrs. Jackson's work, is natural and spontaneous, the style is easy and unstudied, and the impression it leaves upon the mind is wholesome and tender. Although it is incomplete, the writer has sketched the outline of what she had intended the conclusion to be, and her final words come with a pathetic meaning to the reader.

PERSIA; OR, THE LAND OF THE IMAMS. By James Bassett. Pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.

Xenophon and James Bassett have parasanged very much of the same territory over, south and east of the Black Sea, in about the same style of rhetoric, except that Bassett's parasangs and stations never cease from beginning to end. In other words we have in this volume an itinerary of 2,500 miles of dismal routes through a wild and forbidding country, passed over in the common quarrelsome, gasconading fashion of Oriental travel. Mr. Bassett was for several years a missionary in Persia, and probably he has unconsciously accepted that view of the theatre of his labor common to most evangelical missionaries, wherewith they justify their presence in foreign lands,—that no good can come out of these Nazareth until they are converted to the English manner. He tells us the Nestorians have no creed; he calls that branch of them who have loosely recognized the supremacy of the Pope and have an Eastern use simply Roman Catholics; he leaves us in doubt whether they are not ethnologically as well as ecclesiastically

Chaldeans, and one goes afield in these pages to find any intelligent account of the Armenians better or fuller than is found in any fair encyclopædia. Mr. Bassett got as far East as the ancient Khorasan, which he presents to us as Mashhad, and within 200 miles of Merv, where he was among the Turcomans, and gives an obvious etymology of their name. He regards the acquisitions, or really the conquests of Russia in Khiva as highly advantageous to the peace of Persia and the decorum of the Turcomans. Little light is thrown upon the boundary question, however.

Mr. Bassett has added fresh confusion to the reduction of Asiatic names to English equivalents, using neither the common rendering nor the European rendering of names. In the face of the recent splendid accounts of Persia by Prof. Nöldeke, Gen. Goldsmid and S. G. W. Benjamin, this book has no good reason for existence.

D. O. K.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE second part of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's series of sermons on "Evolution and Religion" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert) includes discourses eighteen in number on "The Background of Mystery," "The Conversion of Force," "The Hidden Man," "The Rest of God," etc., all distinguished as Mr. Beecher's pulpit work invariably is, by eloquence, spirituality, and an incisive knowledge of man's nature and religious needs.

"A Timid Brave," by William Justin Harsha (New York: Funk & Wagnalls), while not noticeable for literary power, bears the stamp of truthfulness and knowledge. It would not be surprising to hear that the author was more or less nearly allied with the race of which he treats; at all events he speaks of the Indian problem understandingly, and brings squarely home to his reader the central fact that nothing but honor and good faith can avail in settling the dispute between the white and red men. In this story of an Indian "uprising" the facts are narrated from the inside, from the Indian's side; it makes a very different showing from the ordinary press, or military officers', or agents' account, and all who are interested in this grave problem will find the book very well worth reading. Incidentally there is considerable interesting matter given concerning Indian manners and customs, and life in the wilderness.

"Next Door," by Clara Louise Burnham, (Boston: Ticknor & Co.), is an ambitious and elaborate piece of fiction, yet we are unable to characterize it as other than a tremendous bit of much ado about nothing. It is inoffensive but it is pointless,—a thing that would pass without remark as a serial in a story paper, but which put forth with as much dignity as it is possible to give the best of work can hardly be taken otherwise than cynically. The sense of proportion is too often outraged in this way by publishers. There is a great deal of "Next Door," but it is in reality a very trifling tale, laid upon the simplest of lines, narrating the affairs of various young people from the country who essay city life under the guardianship of an old auntie who is induced to leave the farm for that purpose, and which affairs are in no manner of doubt from the very beginning of the book.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have added to their "Rainbow Series" Mr. H. Rider Haggard's clever romantic tale, "King Solomon's Mines," which has already in its bound volume shape had considerable vogue in England, and may have had readers on this side. Apart from the value of Mr. Haggard's book, the incident shows an intent to widen the "Rainbow" scheme which may give it more popularity, though it was at first understood that the series was to include only original works. "King Solomon's Mines" is a diverting story of adventure humorously told. It has a good deal of the flavor of Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure Island," and probably was largely inspired by that masterpiece, yet it has merits of its own.

Mr. Andrew Lang is a literarian of manifold accomplishments, but we prefer to see him keep within the lines where he is at his best. "Variety" is the fashion however, and it seems useless to protest against it. Not very long ago we saw Mr. Grant Allen, who had a good name as a naturalist, making a spectacle of himself—there is really no other word for it—by a preposterously silly novel called "For Maimie's Sake," and here is Mr. Andrew Lang, who has shown such fine capacity as a critic, as a writer for writers, entering the field of the lamented Conway and sensation-alists of that ilk, and making a bid for the cheapest kind of approval. Mr. Lang's novel, "The Mark of Cain," (Scribners), is not ranked with "For Maimie's Sake"—we should be sorry indeed to have to speak so meanly of it as that—but the difference between the books is one of degree rather than kind. It is an offer for the most evident kind of popularity, such as we should have supposed a writer like Mr. Lang would be indifferent if not antagonistic to. It is a story of crime, and the "mark" is a singular tattooing which leads to the unravelment of the mystery. The story will doubtless have many readers, but solid reputation is hurt rather than helped by such vagaries.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

APPLETON'S "Annual Cyclopedia for 1885" closes a ten years' series and includes an index to the ten volumes.—"Socialism and Christianity," by A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., will be published this month by Baker & Taylor.—Mr. A. N. Wollaston has nearly ready a concise account of Mohammed and his religion, which Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., London, will publish.—An important monograph on "Insects Affecting the Orange," by H. G. Hubbard, illustrated with colored plates, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.—The Scribners announce a new novel of timely interest as bearing on the labor troubles called "Face to Face." The name of the author is not given.

The mother of the Rossettis died recently in London, aged nearly 86. She was the daughter of Gaetano Polidari, a Tuscan man of letters, who in early youth was secretary to the poet Alfieri, and a sister of Dr. John William Polidari, who in 1816 was traveling physician to Lord Byron, and to whom there are several amusing references in the poet's letters. The project for erecting a permanent memorial in London to the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti has made considerable definite progress. The committee has intrusted the task of designing a drinking fountain, in the centre of which is to be placed a bust of the poet, to Mr. Maddox Brown and Mr. J. P. Sheddon. The fountain will be set up opposite and near Rossetti's home, in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Among the subscribers are Robert Browning, Alma-Tadema, Holman Hunt, and the late Sir Henry Taylor.

The second volume of the series of "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, and published by Cassell & Co., is just ready. The authors contributing biographical and critical sketches to this volume are Robert W. Low, Joseph H. Ireland, Wm. Archer, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, Henry Gallup Paine, and Harold G. Henderson. The actors and actresses of whom the sketches are written and anecdotes told, are George Frederick Cooke, Sarah Siddons, John Philip Kemble, Joseph Munden, Elizabeth Farren, Dora Jordan, Robert William Elliston, Charles Mathews, Charles Kemble, Thomas Abthorpe Cooper, John Liston, Charles Mayne Young, Eliza O'Neill, and William Henry West Betty.

The Scribners have in preparation a new uniform edition of the works of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. The first two volumes—"A Fair Barbarian" and "That Lass o' Lowrie's"—will be ready this month. The Scribners are now the publishers of all of Mrs. Burnett's novels.—Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will soon issue a new novel bearing the title "Haschisch." The plot turns upon a new application of the powers of the remarkable drug.—A new "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," by Mr. James D. Brown, assistant librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, will be published this month in London. A special feature of the work will be the large space allotted to living musicians, of England and America in particular.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish Thomas Hardy's new novel "The Mayor of Casterbridge," which has been running as a serial through an English newspaper. Mr. Hardy has revised it for its book shape, and made material changes in the plot.—The University of Heidelberg intends, on the approaching celebration of its fifth centenary, to publish a newspaper recording the festivities. It will be edited by Hofrath Barsch and will bear the title, *Ruperto-Carolu*. There will be twelve numbers.—Again the essay is made to publish a weekly *Public Opinion* newspaper, this time at Washington.—The book of the day in Germany is "Die Familie Buchholz," which has entered upon its 50th edition in Berlin. An English translation by Miss D. Schmitz is in preparation in London by arrangement of Messrs. Bell with the German publishers. It is strange that nothing has yet been done on this side with this extraordinarily popular book.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish this month the first part of a new serial entitled "The Life and Times of Queen Victoria."—The first number has appeared of *The Political Science Quarterly*, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College, New York. Each member of the Faculty contributes an article.—The volume on New York in the American Commonwealths Series is to be written by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.—The English publishers of Thackeray's works have just issued the first book in a new cheap edition of the novelist,—"Vanity Fair" in two volumes at a shilling a volume. An edition of 50,000 has been provided.—Mr. Appleton Morgan has undertaken to carry forward the Shakesperian bibliography which is such a feature of Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."

Until very lately only one copy of the first edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been known, but as a proof of the uncer-

tainty which always surrounds such matters two copies have been "picked up" in England by fortunate collectors during the past few months. Strange to say, both were secured for the sum of sixpence. One copy was gladly purchased for the national collection at £65, while the other became the property of a London publisher for £25. Should another copy ever appear for sale—which is very unlikely—it would probably bring considerably over £100.

A new edition at fifty cents a volume of Henry James's novels is to be brought out by the Macmillans. The first will be the "Portrait of a Lady."—Mr. David Kerr, of the New York Times, has written a story which Cassell & Co. will publish, called "Lost Among White Africans." It narrates a boy's adventures among the natives of the upper Congo.—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish this month "A History of France under Mazarin," by John Breck Perkins. The work will be in two volumes, large octavo, and will have a number of portraits.—George Routledge & Sons have made arrangements with G. & C. Merriam & Co. to publish in England an edition of the condensed Webster's Dictionary.—The late poet Scheffel had almost completed a long historical novel based on the same subject as Wagner's opera of "Tannhauser,"—the vocal contest of the Wartburg.

H. C. Bunner and Julian Magnus have written the libretto of a two-act comic opera, for which Mr. Louis Lombard, of Utica, N. Y., has composed the music, and which it is expected will be a feature of the next amusement season. The opera is entitled "Bounced," and it is said to be "essentially American."

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Burglars in Paradise," will shortly be added by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to their cheap paper series.—Doyle & Whittle, Boston, have in press a new volume by Leander Richardson, called "The Dark City,"—a humorous and satirical description of things in London.—Mr. R. L. Stevenson's earlier books have become difficult to procure, owing to his having changed his publishers. Chatto and Windus, his former publishers, have the power it appears of preventing either the sale or the reprint of them, and they choose to exercise this power.—Miss Bush is about to publish in England "The Folk-Songs of Italy," having been engaged upon the compilation and translation of the same for more than twenty years. The book will give representative songs from each province of the peninsula.—Roberts Bros. are preparing to issue a new series of novels under the general title of "The Old Colony Series," to comprise romances illustrating the early life of the American colonies, published anonymously. A novel called "Constance of Acadia" will be the first of the series.

Mme. Henri Gréville and her husband, M. E. Durand-Gréville, have returned to France, after having been the recipients of many social attentions in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.—"The Jewish and the Christian Messiah," by Vincent Henry Stanton, A. M., is a London announcement which attracts some attention.—Mr. Lowell has been invited to deliver an address at the 250th anniversary of Harvard, Nov. 7th. Facts concerning the life of John Harvard, not hitherto known to the public, will be related on this occasion.

Mr. Max Cohen, of the Maimonides Library of New York, has published an excellent bulletin on the educational material contained in the Library.

Prof. Ferriën de la Couperie is preparing for publication the lectures delivered by him at University College. The work will be entitled "The Science of Language with special reference to South-Eastern Asia."

The Boston Fine Arts Museum has received some interesting Egyptian antiquities from London.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is finishing the third and concluding volume of her "History of Woman Suffrage," and it is expected the book will be published this Spring.—General Fremont has taken a house in Washington, where he and his wife are diligently engaged upon his memoirs.—T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for immediate issue, "Tolstoi Souvenirs," comprising several short stories in a single volume, translated from the Russian by Miss Isabel Hapgood.—The next volume in The Story of the Nations series will be "The Story of Germany," by Rev. S. Baring Gould. This will shortly be followed by "The Story of Norway," by Prof. Boyesen.

The Trustees of Columbia College make a public appeal for money and books for their library. The College has lately erected a fine fire-proof library building.—Harper & Bros. announce "George Eliot and her Heroines," by Abba Gould Woolson, a study of the characters of the great novelist and the light they shed upon the author's personality.—*The Illustrated Graphic News*, Cincinnati, has engaged Mr. John R. Musick to travel among the Indian tribes and write descriptions of them which will be illustrated.

When Captain Burton's translation of "The Arabian Nights" made its appearance persons familiar with the demand likely to arise for such a work prophesied an early and great rise in its value. Time has proved them to be right. Originally issued at £10. 10s., all sorts of prices are being given for copies, from £18 upwards. £36 has been paid by a private purchaser, while copies at £25 command a ready market.

Mr. Sampson Low, the prominent and highly respected London publisher, and founder of the *Publisher's Circular*, died on the 16th inst., in his 89th year.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

IN the April number of the *Dublin University Review* Mr. John A. Walker discusses the Rise and Fall of Irish Industries. He recites the persistent attempts of England to crush Ireland's production, and shows the beneficent effect of the Irish parliament of 1782-1800 on Irish manufactures and trade.

The last number of *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains several notable articles: "On Recent Lives of Christ," by Rev. E. T. Williams; "Soul and Body," by Dr. John Dewey, and a continuation of the translation of the book of Jubilees from the Ethiopic by Prof. G. H. Schodde.

In the April *Presbyterian Review* Prof. Francis Brown resums that is known of the Hittites through travel, discovery, etc., and gives the various theories concerning them of Lenormant, Schrader, Sayce, Wright and Ward. Prof. Green very vigorously attacks the critics of the Old Testament revision, more especially Prof. Briggs.

The last issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology* is very strong for so young a periodical. Mr. Joseph Thatcher Clarke writes on a Proto-Ionic capital from the site of Neandreaia. Mr. W. Ramsay sends notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor. Prof. Merriam continues his discussion of the Law Code of Gortyna. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward describes some oriental antiquities, and Mr. Ernest Babelon gives an account of archaeological discoveries in Persia which will have an important bearing on many historical and ethnological questions.

Prof. George S. Fullerton writes on Conceivability and the Infinite in the April number of *Mind*.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF THE PARIS "IMPRESSIONISTS" IN NEW YORK.—SECOND NOTICE.

STILL better than Laurenz's "Death of General Marceau," is Lerolle's "The Organ," a magnificent work representing a young girl soloist singing in the organ loft of a spacious church, and surrounded by an admiring group of listeners, composed of her fellow musicians. Nothing could exceed the simplicity and directness of this delightful picture. The sense of bigness in the light interior, although only the upper portion of one wall is in sight; the modest grace of the principal figure, and the rapt faces of her little audience; the quiet treatment of details, circumstantial enough to satisfy the mind, and yet so broad that no unimportant thing claims attention,—nothing surely could be better than this. Neither, one cannot help saying, could anything be more unlike the pictures which give its distinctive character to this exhibition. These last readily divide themselves into two groups, one consisting of the work of men who like Manet are distinguished from other good painters (for all that I shall name in this class are very good painters indeed) chiefly by great freedom of handling and a merciless suppression of detail. To this class belong the landscapes by Boudin, Flameng, and Sisley, some capital sporting pictures by John Lewis Brown, Huguet's pictures of Arabs with horses, possessing all the spirit and nearly all the elegance of Fromentin's rendering of identical subjects, and showing a power in landscape painting which Fromentin never possessed, and some single figures and portraits by Laugée, Morizot, and by Manet himself, who is undoubtedly the most of an artist of any one represented, and is justly regarded as the master spirit in this "movement." His zeal certainly carries him too far sometimes, as in his group called "on the Balcony," and his "Race Course," the first of which has the same faults of color which will be noted presently as the weakest thing about the school, and both being poorly, because carelessly, drawn. These objections do not apply with anything like the same force to any of his other work, nor to that of any of the men whose names I have grouped with his. These pictures are mostly low in tone, extremely good in color, and the drawing as far as it has been carried is spirited and true; and indeed one can hardly imagine anything better than the effect produced by carrying out the principles pointed out above as governing this faction of the party, when they have been judiciously

applied. It may be doubtful, for instance, whether any other principle of treatment that could be adopted could be made to convey a more adequate impression of what the crowd at a horse-race or a bull-fight is like, than that which Manet has employed in his two pictures with these subjects, and even in the case of detached objects comparatively near the observer, very little fault is to be found with the same method where the sense of motion is an important consideration, as it is in the same painter's powerful marine representing the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama.

In dealing with single figures and portraits the same extremes of breadth will have to be defended on somewhat different grounds, chiefly, as it seems to me, on the necessity of making distinctness of impression dependent on the leaving out of everything that could possibly distract the observer's attention from the dominant characteristics of the figure or face. Manet's portraits of Faure as Hamlet, and Henri Rochefort, and better still a couple of portraits in pastel by Morizot,—one of which, a "Portrait of Mme. X.," is especially fine,—illustrate this perfectly. There is nothing new about the principle it is true. Probably all great portrait painters with the exception of Holbein have been more or less frankly impressionists, but these pictures are interesting as showing that the principle may be carried out without the sacrifice of essential truths. It will be seen that we have been considering so far a phase of impressionism with which we were not altogether unfamiliar. Morizot's portrait is a more beautiful but not more characteristic example of it than Mr. Whistler's portrait of his mother, with which everybody is familiar by this time, and the boldness of any of these pictures could easily be matched in the work of William Hunt.

But I have spoken of another class of impressionists, and as their works are by far the most numerous and most aggressively revolutionary of all, it is evident that they constitute the real advance guard of the movement after all. The milder and more familiar types serve to prepare the visitor for what is to come, to let him down easily so to speak, to serve as a kind of vestibule where he may catch his breath a little before entering the inner temple, but, if you please, this is the sanctum, where these flaming canvases and pastels in blue and yellow, in violet and in green, that set your teeth on edge,—here where these are gathered. It was for these that the temple was built. Of the three hundred numbers in the catalogue about two hundred are attached to works of this class. In nearly all of them the motive is found in an attempt to give the force of light which is found in nature. The method usually employed is a very old one. Every school-boy practises it the first day he is allowed to use a color box. It consists in placing the most positive colors in violent contrast without regard to any considerations either of tone or of middle tint, and ignoring the presence of shadow, but trusting to the shock which the eye receives from such harsh contrasts as something which shall stand for the *hurt* which the blinding sunlight is capable of inflicting.

It is an old trick; one would have thought that Turner had "worked" it for all it was worth, long years ago; but the extremes to which it is carried here, and the sins against drawing and coloring alike that are committed under cover of it, are things of which that venturesome master never dreamed.

Not that there are not talented men in this class too; there certainly are. But the viciousness of the principle which underlies the enthusiasm which has led to the transporting across the Atlantic such work as goes to make up fully one-third of this collection is not to be reasoned about, nor the enthusiasm to be accounted for.

Leaving out the authors of some dozens of sketches in pastel, interesting enough as sketches, but hardly of sufficient importance to criticise very seriously, the interest of this portion of the exhibition centres mainly in the work of Renoir and Monet. The last named artist has given a very free rein to his hobby, and is responsible for some of the worst things in the exhibition, but he is a true artist all the same, and where his choice of subjects has been at all happy he has produced wonderfully satisfactory effects. His "The Seine at Lavacour" is quite free from the faults of coloring which are so conspicuous in most of the pictures of the class to which it belongs, and is really a very impressive work. The glare of the sunlight which annihilates all sense of shadow and almost of form is really rendered with a great deal of power. The picture trembles in light. Other pictures by the same artist,—there are nearly fifty in all,—are almost as successful in a similar way, and easily mark their author as the strongest of his class. But then they are all landscapes or flower pieces, and this means something very different from an attempt to apply the same principles to the figure.

Renoir's work on the contrary is all from the figure, and the peculiar tenets of the school are put to their severest proof in the case of his pictures.

If these are to be accepted as good art then all teaching and

all discipline as applied to painting is a mistake. For the qualities which distinguish his work from beginning to end are precisely those which are to be noted in the efforts of the merest beginner. The drawing is often spirited, and no doubt the portraits are good enough as likenesses, but the harshness of the color makes them caricatures. If we except a picture of two young girls in evening dress, which is called "A Box at the Opera," there is really no work of his here that deserves serious notice as an effort to reproduce the impression either fair, soft flesh, or rich textures produce.

Naturally the principal quality aimed at in all this work is "carrying" power, by which is meant an expression sufficiently emphasized to make its purpose apparent at a considerable distance. The painter has obtained it by a resort to means precisely the same as those which the poor actor is forced to employ. The complexions are like chalk, and brows and lashes like ink. Whatever credit the ingenuity which this implies is entitled to, will, let up hope, be unhesitatingly accorded by an appreciative and sympathetic public.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

MISS EMILY SARTAIN has been appointed by a unanimous vote of the managers to the office of Principal of the School of Design for Women. It is understood that Miss Sartain will accept the position, though to do so must necessarily involve a considerable sacrifice for an artist of her standing. Miss Sartain was born and brought up in an art-atmosphere, to speak after the manner of the time, her father and her brothers being artists, and her home a centre of artistic interests. She has enjoyed the best advantages of European study, and is admirably equipped in every respect for the arduous duties which she has had the courage and the good will to assume.

Mr. Thomas Hovenden took charge of the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts on Wednesday morning, 5th inst. There was no ceremony on the occasion save the introduction of the new master to the teachers and the classes by Mr. Coates, Chairman of the Instruction Committee, but everyone felt that the event was one which might and should prove an important era in the history of the Academy and in the progress of art education in this city. That there may be no misunderstanding respecting the classes, it is well to state that no change is contemplated in existing arrangements, Messrs. Thomas G. Anschutz and James P. Kelly continuing their instruction as heretofore.

In Boston there have been two private exhibitions recently, of which the first consists of the still-life, flower and fruit pieces of Mr. E. C. Leavitt, who is very highly thought of by Eastern cities for his work in these departments. The other exhibition is of the landscapes of Homer Martin, one of our old-time favorites, who has been living abroad for several years, and is regarded in certain circles as one of the most original and poetical of American landscape painters, and whose work always has a charm however faulty we may find it in some respects.

At home there has been lately exhibited in the Earles' Gallery a large picture by Miss Sarah Dodson, which shows that the women painters are often quite as fearless in choice of subjects as the men. This picture is of Moses upon the mountain overlooking the battle, while his hands are stayed up by Aaron and Hur. The forms are large, and it is effective in color, quite reminding one of the works of the "grand old masters." The late William Page painted a picture of the same subject, and treated in a similar manner as respects composition, except that the figures of Aaron and Hur are more effectively subordinated to that of Moses.

It must be hard for a patriotic Englishman to reconcile himself to the dispersion of the Blenheim Gallery of pictures. The palace has been for so long one of the great places of England, and its collection has counted so long among the art treasures of the land, that now to have it dispersed to the four winds of heaven in order to meet the demands for ready money of a spendthrift lord must be hard indeed to bear. Some of the pictures have already been sold to the Berlin Museum, and two to the National Gallery in London, and it was hoped that the good round sum obtained for these would satisfy the needs of the Duke. Now however he announces that all the rest will be sold to the highest bidder in June. There is a very splendid Rubens among them—a Venus and Adonis which is a great picture. It has the real Rubens glow in it, full of splendor and the pride of life.

Another original Raphael has been found. This one is a profile portrait of himself, with part of his name inscribed on one side of the background, and on the other is written "Urbino, 1497." The date is all right and the place, but we are not informed of the history of the picture, nor of the proofs of its authenticity.

The Public Museum at Antwerp has bought from M. Stephen Bourgeois, of Paris, a superb example of Frank Hals, which is said

to rival the best of the Dutch masters' works at Haarlem. The other Antwerp Gallery, that of the "Hospice Civile," which is already rich in early Flemish art, has secured a fine triptich, complete with both wings, by Bernard Van Orley.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ONE of the most noteworthy events of the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, was the awarding of the Draper gold medal to Prof. S. P. Langley of the Allegheny Observatory for the best original researches in astronomical physics. This medal is offered to the Academy by the widow of the late Henry Draper, and was to be awarded to any person in the world who best deserved it in the judgment of the committee, no restriction to this country being contemplated by the donor. Prof. Langley is the first recipient. In presenting the medal President Marsh made an address appreciatively reviewing Prof. Langley's great discoveries in astronomical physics, especially in his researches into the wave lengths of the infra-red portion of the spectrum, and his invention of instruments to assist in his investigations. In the course of the meetings of the Academy Prof. Langley read a paper on the invisible portion of the spectrum, which he said includes nearly all the rays possessing energy. Two other medals are to be hereafter awarded by the Academy—the Watson medal, for original research in another department of astronomy, and the Lawrence Smith medal, for original discovery in meteoric bodies. The Watson medal has been awarded to Professor B. A. Gould, and will be conferred next year. Professor Hubert A. Newton of Yale College is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the honor of the latter medal.

By a new process of toughening timber, according to the Cincinnati *Artisan*, it is claimed that the effect produced upon white wood is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it. This result is accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure, technically termed "up-setting it." By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass, and it is the opinion of those who have experimented with the process that wood can be compressed to the extent of some seventy-five per cent., and that some of the timber now considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, for instance, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the well-known naturalist, has written a paper on the needless extinction of wild animals, which has been recently published by the American Geographical Society. Mr. Ingersoll says that twenty-five years ago the western plains were actually covered with buffaloes, and he recalls an instance of a steamer on the Missouri being stopped by immense numbers of these animals swimming across, but that now only a few traces of these immense herds are left, while the large wild animals of the mountains, the elk, deer, moose, bear and others seem to be likewise in process of extinction. The feathered game of the prairies has suffered no less, and the prairie-hen and wild turkey are now curiosities. Mr. Ingersoll thinks affairs have come to that point where it is the duty of government to step in and restrain the slaughter by "a law which should permit so-called sport to be indulged in only by a selected few who had proved their capacity for common sense and self-restraint." Of even more importance than the above instances in any except a sentimental view of the case are the destruction of our fisheries and oyster beds, but these fortunately can be replaced, and the measures now in hand for this end have proved so largely effectual as to inspire the belief that we can, by taking the necessary trouble, cultivate fish and oysters with the same certainty as corn and wheat.

The Royal Commission which was appointed some seven years ago to investigate the causes of mine explosions in Great Britain, and report as to the expedients useful in preventing them, has finally concluded its labors. The Commission dwell on the use of electrical exploding appliances as likely to prove effective in lessening the numbering of explosions, and as being more satisfactory than the ordinary means of firing for other reasons. They say that their simplicity and certainty of action has been much increased of late years, while their cost has been greatly reduced, and but little instruction is now needed to insure their efficient employment by persons of average intelligence. The Commission has also prosecuted extensive investigations in the nature of marsh gas and other forms of impure air in mines which may become explosive. They find that when air containing two per cent. of this gas is tested by a safety lamp in the ordinary manner no sign of the presence of the marsh gas is given, but the doubling of this proportion makes a highly explosive mixture. Air also slightly charged with the gas may become explosive by contact with or proximity to fresh coal faces, as it becomes laden with an impalpable coal dust, which thus suspended in air burns instantly like

powder. The Commission recommend legislation enforcing a more effective use of certain precautionary measures in mines, and giving the Secretary of State discretionary powers in enforcing extra precautions in mines which may be suspected of being especially dangerous.

Mr. William Heath, of Burslem, England, has invented a "water-cartridge" for use in coal mining, which recent tests have shown to be very satisfactory, and a great improvement over the methods hitherto used. It consists of a paper case about one foot long and two inches in diameter, and filled with water, in the middle of which is inserted a dynamite cartridge, which is thus entirely surrounded by water. A number of experiments made in actual work before a committee of colliery owners and others interested proved conclusively that no flame from the explosion escapes the watery envelope, thus reducing the danger of exploding any powder or dynamite which may be around to a minimum. The effect of the shock in loosening coal was also very satisfactory. The cartridge was fitted closely into a hole bored for it, and the peculiar effect of the water was shown by a less disintegrating effect upon the coal loosened, thus wasting less of it in refuse and dust, while an unusually large amount was loosened and made ready for the breaker.

A new mode of distributing mechanical power is in use in Paris, viz: by rarefied air. By means of a central engine a vacuum of ten to twelve pounds is produced in a large steel tank which is connected by mains and service pipes to small motors, either in small factories or in the workman's own quarters. Rarefied air is held to be better than compressed, as it is free from the production of cold. An economical and easily managed power that can be distributed through a city or manufacturing town, so as to admit of what is technically known as cottage manufacturing, would be of great use.

THE FUTURE OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION.¹

FUTURE arctic work will naturally be done by those nations which actively participated in the scheme of International Polar Stations, in 1881-1883. Austro-Hungary has distinguished itself in this work since 1870, through the great generosity of Count Wilczek and the personal devotion of Lieutenants Weyprecht, Payer and Wohlgemuth. It is quite possible that the Austrians may again try the Barents Sea, which they first brought into favor into 1874.

Denmark is quite interested at present in this work, but realizing that it has arctic colonies it naturally turns its attention thither. Much has been done toward exploring and charting the unknown coast of East Greenland between Cape Farewell and Sabine Island. Lieutenant Holm has proved himself a worthy successor to Graah, and has just returned from a most successful journey during which he reached 66° 08' N. on the East Greenland shore. His collections have excited much interest in Copenhagen, and it is quite certain that another expedition will soon enter Greenland ice or push northward by boat along its glacier-lined and fiord-broken coast. The coming arctic leader in Denmark however is Lieut. Hovgaard, who commanded the *Dijmphna* in 1882. He advocates an attempt *via* Chelyuskin, the most northern point of Asia. In his own words:

"It should first be ascertained by a preliminary expedition whether Franz Josef Land really extends to Cape Chelyuskin, and made certain that the circumstances of current and ice are such as to allow of a base of operations being reached without incurring too great a risk, and, finally, that the eastern coast of Franz Josef Land at this point trends in a northerly direction. When these three things have been practically proved, great expeditions can penetrate into unknown regions."

In Denmark the universal cry to Hovgaard is: "Go to Greenland! the other route must be explored by the great nations." And so he intends going to Greenland, only however to gain experience and keep himself in the public eye, hoping eventually for a change in public sentiment. His strenuous exertions to organize and lead an expedition from Cape Chelyuskin for De Long's relief, were only stayed by news of Melville in the Lena Delta. Hovgaard's self-sacrificing spirit in regard to the *Jeannette* should cause Americans to remember him now and watch his future with interest.

It is hardly probable that any immediate work can be expected from Canada. It is not, however, from lack of spirit or of important home work to be done, but from lack of means. The loan of the "*Alert*" by England has enabled the Dominion government, in the past two years, to do important work in Hudson Bay, which however was initiated and has been conducted in the interests of commercial enterprises. The scientific men of Canada owe to themselves and the world to establish a station on Simpson Strait, from which point detachments can redetermine the exact locality of the magnetic pole, examine thoroughly the botany, geology, etc., of Victoria and King William's Lands, while the home station makes a complete set of magnetical and other observations in concert with other selected stations.

The inclination of Russia to do something in the immediate future is not doubtful, but it is quite certain that her work will be largely by sledge and to the northward of Siberia. In 1884 several officers of the Russian Navy submitted a scheme to the minister of Marine, based on the practicability of a sledge journey from the new Siberian islands, northward 900 geographical miles to the Pole. It was urged that there would be islands discovered *en route*, which could be used as bases for depots. No definite action has been taken as regards the grand scheme, but Dr. Bunge (one of the International Polar party of 1882-1883 at Sagastyr Island, Lena Delta) and Baron von Toll were commissioned to explore the River Jana or Yana, the adjacent shores of the Polar Sea and new Siberian islands. The Yana,

in the upper valley of which is Werchojansk (possibly the coldest winter station in the world), was explored to its mouth in 1885. The work northward is to be renewed this year, and probably before this reaches the public eye the party will have started *via* Swjatoiness for Ljachow Island, the most southerly of the group. The northern islands, in over sixty years since Anjou's discovery, have rarely been visited, the last time for a few days by the retreating crew of the *Jeannette*.

The action of Holland in participating during the past decade of years in polar work, shows that as in Barents's time her spirit is as great as her territory is limited. An American, Van Campen, the author of "The Dutch in the Arctic Seas," has done his part in fostering this work. Holland sent the *William Barents* five successive years into the Nova Zembla waters, and is not entirely discouraged by the loss of the *Varna* in Kara Sea. Her future efforts will be largely confined to the Barents and Kara Seas, but no extended or important expedition can be hoped for from Holland.

The many polar expeditions which have sailed under the auspices of the Swedish Government, or with its aid, are well known to the general public through the valuable works of a participant, the most distinguished of living arctic explorers, Baron Nordenskiöld. As long as Nordenskiöld can command the aid of such liberal and earnest supporters as Dickson and Sibirakoff, the blue and yellow with the golden lions of Sweden will flutter in the arctic breezes. It is probable, however, that East Greenland will engage the attention of this trained scientific explorer. From the sister kingdom of Norway but little can be expected, owing to the poverty of the country. That she occupied in 1882-1883 the station of Bossekop and the sub-station of Sodankyla proved clearly her interest in the work, and her willingness to participate.

Millais inscribed on his beautiful picture, "The Northwest Passage," the motto: "It might be done, and England should do it;" and that spirit yet abides out of as well as in the Royal Navy. The feeling of a large class in Great Britain was well reflected in a late editorial of the *London Times*:

"Plenty of work still remains for future arctic expeditions, which are no more likely to cease on account of disaster to the Greely party than they did after the still greater disaster of the *Erebus* and *Terror* nearly forty years ago."

Indeed, so perverse are certain phases of human nature that disaster acts as a stimulus, and I have been assured by many Englishmen that the outcome of the late expeditions has been to arouse anew the spirit of arctic service which in England had remained dormant, in sullen apathy, since the partial success of the Nares Expedition, of 1875-76. It would be by no means surprising to me if a large, well-equipped (as are all such in England) British arctic expedition should sail within a decade of years to try again the metal of English hearts and oak.

Since England is looked to for the first grand expedition, it is to the point to particularly consider the route she will follow. There is little doubt that it will be in the direction which I have more than once indicated as the correct one, of Franz Josef Land. What route should be followed by an exploring squadron to reach the southern shores of that arctic land? As has already been stated, Lieutenant Hovgaard advises following the continent of Asia to its most northern point, Cape Chelyuskin, and thence pushing northward, so as to eventually follow the east coast of Franz Josef Land. This route is objectionable on two grounds. The first is the great danger, as instanced by the loss of the *Varna*, and the besetment, for a winter, of the *Dijmphna* in Kara Sea. The second is that we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the meteorological conditions of the Arctic Ocean north of Nova Zembla to predict that westerly winds will prevail during the navigable season. If easterly winds should prevail, it would result that the coast of Franz Josef Land would be as difficult of navigation as are the seas immediately to the eastward of Greenland and Spitzbergen. The general tendency of the drift of the *Jeannette* is unfavorable, though not convincing-ly so, in its relations to Lieutenant Hovgaard's theory.

Dr. Rae recommends that the exploring vessels reach the Seven Islands by passing to the west of Spitzbergen, and thence attempting a northeast course so as to eventually pass up the west coast of Franz Josef Land. The passage from Spitzbergen to the land in question may be considered as more than doubtful, even in a good ice year.

Captain Albert Markham, R. N., approves, I believe, the route followed by Leigh Smith, nearly a direct one from Scotland to Franz Josef Land, which indeed is the only one any vessel has been able to pass safely over. I concur with Mr. Smith in his opinion that it is practicable nearly every season. The supply vessel should land at Eira Harbor or in Gray Bay to the westward, which would serve as an excellent base if exploration were northward along the west coast. The great quantity of water seen by Payer during early April in Austria Sound, leads me to favor that route for the advance ship. In such case it would be advisable that the depot ship should winter in the vicinity of McClintock Island, if a good harbor could be found, otherwise it should remain at Eira Harbor. An expedition thus equipped and managed could not fail to meet with great geographical success, but it cannot be justified unless fitted out to do scientific work in concert with other selected stations. Upernavik (Greenland), Spitzbergen and Dickson Haven (Siberia) are mentioned as accessible, safe and properly situated for simultaneous work.

In view of recent experiences and the tone of public opinion in the United States, no aid from our government can be expected for extended arctic work, certainly not beyond our own borders. It is probable, however, that the examination of the physical conditions of Alaska will be continued. The success of Lieutenant Allen of the army in penetrating into the interior of that territory will I trust be supplemented by equally favorable results by Lieutenant Stoney of the navy, who is now engaged in similar work.

THE GROWTH IN THE WOOL PRODUCT.¹

AS long as the wool merchants and manufacturers of the East,—where they are strongest, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania,—consult their own interest only, they may prefer free wool, and a thirty-five per cent. duty on manufactures of wool, to the present tar-

¹From an article in *The Forum*, for May, by Lieut. A. W. Greely, U. S. N.

¹From *The Beacon*, Boston, Mass.

iff, which is very high on wool and quite high on the manufactured article. The moment they consider the country at large, they will prefer a tariff on wool high enough to protect the American wool producer, and a tariff on wool goods high enough to protect the American manufacturer and operative from the inroads of foreign competition. The wool tariff, therefore, is a test question. It must be admitted that east of the Ohio and Mississippi the wool interest is quite light. Compared with other interests in this part of the country it is insignificant, the real wool States of the Union being Ohio, Texas, New Mexico and California. The official statistics of the present year show that there are 48,322,331 sheep in this country. The States that contain more than two million sheep each were the following:—

Ohio,	4,753,034 sheep.
Michigan,	2,269,607 sheep.
Texas,	6,802,615 sheep.
New Mexico,	4,328,755 sheep.
California,	6,069,698 sheep.
Oregon,	2,469,551 sheep.

Moreover, the sheep raised east of the Ohio and of the Mississippi are raised for mutton rather than wool, while the rest of the country raises sheep principally for wool. The wool thus produced is almost sufficient for the wants of the country, as will appear from the following official table of imports:—

In the year ended on June 30, 1879,	39,005,155 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1880,	128,131,747 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1881,	55,964,236 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1882,	67,861,744 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1883,	70,575,478 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1884,	78,350,651 pounds.
In the year ended on June 30, 1885,	70,596,170 pounds.

The wool produced in the United States amounts, roughly, to nearly three hundred million pounds a year. Some kinds of wool, especially for carpets, we have to import, because they are not produced in the United States. But in clothing and combing wools our producers have very formidable competitors in other countries. This is best illustrated by the following table, compiled by Mr. Mulhall, and showing in million pounds the product in four different years:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1883.
Europe,	630	715	807	660
United States,	90	115	154	208
River Plate,	25	56	167	305
Australia,	43	70	197	421
Cape Colony,	38	68	101	132
Total,	836	1021	1426	1716

It will be noticed that during the past thirty years the production of wool has more than doubled, and that in the southern hemisphere, where it is raised for export purposes, it is more than seven times what it used to be. It is with the 850 million pounds of this wool from the southern hemisphere that the wool growers of Ohio, Texas and California are asked to compete. Of course they will be sacrificed immediately, and the sheep growers of Australia and South America will get the market they want. The question before Congress, then, and also before the people of the United States is this: Shall the American wool grower be sacrificed to his competitor in the southern hemisphere? The Democratic party which controls the national House of Representatives and the executive branch of the government says yes. The Morrison bill says yes. Viewed narrowly and sectionally, Massachusetts might consent. She will not suffer immediately. But in the long run the prosperity of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania depends upon that of Ohio, Michigan and Texas rather than upon the success of Australian and River Plate wool growers. National reasons, therefore, a due regard for the country beyond the Ohio and Mississippi, and ultimately our own interest, demand imperatively and imperiously that the American wool grower be aided rather than injured, and that the Morrison tariff, which recommends the repeal of the wool tariff, be rejected. The wool clause of the Morrison tariff is a bill for the benefit of foreigners and for our own lasting harm. It ought to fail and will fail.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD; with Chapters on the Investigation of Disease and the General Management of Children. By Louis Starr, M. D. Pp. 355. \$2.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.
- A TIMID BRAVE. THE STORY OF AN INDIAN UPRISING. By William Justin Harsha. Pp. 148. \$0.75. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.
- NEXT DOOR. By Clara Louise Burnham. Pp. 371. \$—. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- THE SIMPLICITY THAT IS IN CHRIST. Sermons to the Woodland Church, Philadelphia. By Leonard Woolsey Bacon. Pp. 339. \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.
- ALLETTE. [LA MORTE.] By Octave Feuillet. Translated from the French by J. Henry Hager. Pp. 250. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. 1861-1865. Collected and Edited by Frank Moore. Pp. 324. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- WAR AND PEACE. A HISTORICAL NOVEL. By Count Léon Tolstoi. Translated into French by a Russian lady, and from the French by Clara Bell. [Part Second.] The Invasion. 1807-1812. Two volumes. Pp. 321-270. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.
- BARNES'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY. BARNES'S COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY. By James Monteith. Pp. 96; 139. [With Maps and Illustrations.] New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. (Philadelphia: A. P. Flint.)

DRIFT.

—From a table recently prepared by the director of the Mint, it appears that during the calendar year 1883 a total of \$14,459,464 worth of gold was utilized in the arts and the manufactures of the United States. Of this amount, \$7,905,163 was used in jewelry and watches; \$3,598,308 for watch cases; \$1,084,824 in gold leaf; \$827,000 for watch chains; and the remainder in smaller sums for dental supplies, pens, instruments, plate, spectacles, chemicals, and jewelers' supplies. During the same period, a total of \$5,556,530 worth of silver was utilized for similar purposes. Of this amount, \$2,066,294 was used for plate; \$1,815,599 for watch cases; \$1,098,220 for jewelry and watches; and the remainder was divided among the other uses specified for gold. The table is of considerable importance, for by giving the amount of gold and silver annually utilized in the arts, it permits an approximate estimate of the available metallic currency of the country.

—Speaking of the locomotive engineers, the *Hartford Courant* designated them as a set of men who have in a marked and manifest degree the confidence of the public. How many millions of us every year place our lives in their keeping, and how seldom is the trust misplaced! The accident due to the fault of the locomotive engineer is rare indeed, and that in which the engineer deserts his post is even more rare. The locomotive engineers are, in the first place, selected men, chosen for their responsible work; but, after entering upon its duties, the responsibilities of their position have a large effect, no doubt, in developing their characters. One detects in looking at the engineer as the train comes into the station those same lines and the same expression that used to be peculiarly characteristic of the experienced sea captain. The engineer is the navigator on land. He must be temperate, clear-headed, cool, quick in an emergency, and he must also be skilled in mechanics. From the beginning to the end of his run he faces danger. Such an experience; and it revives faith in human nature to see how seldom the engineer fails in his duty.

—The enthusiasm of the Canadian merchants over the great reduction of tolls on the Welland and Lachine canals is not surprising. It lessens the rate from eighteen and thirteen to two cents a ton for both through and local freight, and Montreal people think that this will enable them to successfully compete with the Erie Canal, and to wrest from this country the grain carrying trade from the West. There is no doubt a good deal of the unwarranted exuberance of enthusiasm in this; yet it will not be well for this country to shut its eyes to the danger which threatens in the growing rivalry of the northern city. Canadians have a settled conviction that the St. Lawrence is the great natural route to Europe for three-quarters of our continent, and for more than a generation they have been persistently bettering its condition; they have increased the depth of its channel from ten to twenty-five feet between Montreal and Quebec, and are now pluckily deepening it between two and three feet more. With this done, with a wharfage front of over four miles, with two great systems of railways connecting with the interior, with canal rates little more than nominal, and with the largest ocean steamers brought up 250 miles above salt water and nearer to the great provision areas than is possible in any other seaport, Montreal is a rival that our own business men need to watch with jealous scrutiny.—*Providence Journal*.

—Railway construction in the United States so far this year is 50 per cent. greater than at the same time last year; the probabilities are, however, that between 7,000 and 8,000 miles of road will be built during the year; the capacity of the mills is 10,000, but in addition to the 7,000 or 8,000 miles there will be large contracts for sidings. The rail mills of the country will be taxed to their utmost capacity. At this time there are inquiries in the market for some 50,000 tons, to say nothing of a score or more of enterprises which are expected to reach the market next month or month after; prices are likely to advance, and rails are quoted to-day at \$35 to \$36. Considerable material has been cabled for by brokers acting for buyers, especially from consumers of steel. There is an active demand for steel and iron wire rods, and for tin plates. A very large production of copper is promised, and prices will rule low. The iron and steel industries are in good shape, and prices are likely to advance.—*American Correspondence of Herapath's Railway Journal*.

—The United States Minister at Bogota, United States of Colombia, has been in Pittsburg in the interest of M. Cisneros, who is building a number of railroads in that country. He said: "The great need of the country is railroads, as the mines and most productive regions are in the interior, and as the roads are poor it costs about 4 cents per pound to get the freight to Bogota. From the mouth of the Magdalena river to the rapids, a distance of 600 miles, steel boats are run. A railroad runs around the rapids, after which, by 40 miles on mule back and 30 miles in carriage, Bogota is reached. The reason why we have not more trade with your country is that Spanish, French, English and German steamships come regularly to our ports, while all trade with the United States must be carried on through foreign lines. A blast furnace and a rolling mill have been built at Bogota recently, and it cost more to get the machinery from the steamers to its position than the purchase money and freight from Wilmington, Del., where it was made, to the Magdalena river. The recent revolution has nearly stopped all business, but it will pick up again soon."

—The French Government laid before the Chamber on Saturday, April 3d, the Paris Metropolitan Railway Bill, and the provisional agreement entered into between the Minister of Public Works and M. Albert Christophle, the Governor of the Credit Foncier. The capital of the company will be 500,000,000 francs. It is estimated that the works constructed, the cost of property acquired, interest and, in short, the total expense will amount to from 450,000,000 francs to 475,000,000 francs. Of this total the first series of works, that is to say, the construction of the underground artery, the circular line, and the union of the western and northern stations, will require 225,000,000 francs. The above-ground artery alone will absorb the rest, the appropriation of property in the heart of Paris making the establishment of this central line very costly. The State gives a guarantee of 4 per cent. on the total expense; but it believes that by an arrangement it has made it has considerably diminished the burden of the guarantee.

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